

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 16th September, 1882.

POLITICAL.

The *Atalq-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 7th September states that the Egyptian war is unnecessary and unjustifiable. The professed object of the war is to maintain the authority of the Khedive, but he is quite incapable of ruling. The safety of the Canal could be assured by making the Sultan, who has the right of sovereignty over Egypt, responsible for it. But the misfortune is that Mr. Gladstone has no sympathy with Muhammadan kingdoms. On the contrary he is bent on the ruin of Turkey. The Indian treasury is not in a position to pay the cost of the war. The cost should properly be realized from the English ministers and the British merchants who are responsible for the war.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 5th September says that the state of things in Egypt is becoming more fearful every day.

Circulation,
209 copies.

The same.
On the 11th July the military operations were confined to the bombardment of Alexandria, and only Arabi Pasha with his

higher colleagues opposed the British forces. But now the war has extended over all lower Egypt, and all the people in that part of the country have responded to the appeal of Arabi Pacha and have risen *en masse*. Enthusiastic Musalmans (may Heaven reward them!) are ready to sacrifice their lives and are flocking to his standard. They are firmly impressed with the belief that the British Government aims at the occupation of their country and look upon Arabi as their true guide, although, like his enemies, he is also a selfish man. The Khedive is as usual engaged in cringing and fawning upon foreigners. The opinions expressed by British statesmen about him in 1878 have been justified by the events. It is difficult to think that he will ever be able to manage affairs satisfactorily. We admit that the Egyptian troops are suffering defeats in every direction, but they have destroyed railroads and telegraphic wires and stopped canals. There is no doubt that it is necessary to send more British troops to Egypt. Arabi Pacha has already succeeded in raising a *jehad* in Syria and enthusiasm is also spreading in Arabia. As Turkey has not espoused the cause of England, the war is generally regarded as unjust. The letter, which Arabi Pacha sent to Mr. Gladstone before the bombardment of Alexandria, clearly shows that he reckons on his own ability and the fanaticism of Musalmans, and wishes to induce the Musalmans of Turkey, Arabia, India, Syria, &c., to proclaim a *jehad* against the English. The Musalmans should consider what his real object is and why the Sultan does not proclaim him a rebel. The subservient Khedive has already proclaimed him a rebel, but the Sultan is afraid that he would incur the displeasure of the Musalmans in the Western and Southern Asia, if he did so, because they regard him as a patriot fighting in the defence of his country against foreigners. Although he is also said to have the intention of usurping the throne, it cannot be denied that he has made successful efforts in arousing enthusiasm in Western and Southern Asia. Undoubtedly the Musalmans would be right

in assisting him. Whatever may be the real intentions of England, her policy has been generally condemned as unjustifiable, and this is the reason why France, which was so enthusiastic at first, now stands aloof.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Reformer* (Lahore) of the 11th September approves of the proposal of the Government of India to permit the use of postage stamps in the place of receipt stamps. This concession would be a great convenience to the public. There is the difficulty that men write something on postage stamps put on letters under the impression that in that case no one can remove the stamps and appropriate them to his use; but this idea is wrong. This defacing is no safeguard at all against the illicit removal of stamps from covers. Moreover, it should be observed that the use of post-cards and covers bearing embossed stamps has become more general than that of adhesive postage stamps.

Circulation,
750 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 13th September states that it is to be regretted that, in spite of the protests of the Government of India and the English Press, Lord Hartington has declared his intention of saddling India with the cost of the Indian contingent. He says that both England and India are equally interested in the safety of the Suez Canal. But the Canal was never menaced by Arabi Pacha. However, if it should be decided that India should pay part of the cost, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand and other British colonies should be required to share the cost with her.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 8th September states that it is surprising that the Liberals, who protested against the expenses of the late Kabul war being paid from the Indian treasury, should saddle India with the cost of the

Circulation,
100 copies.

Egyptian war. India is much less interested in the latter war than she was in the former. Afghanistan is conterminous with this country, and the outbreak of any serious disturbances there would undoubtedly affect the peace here. But what have we got to do with Egypt? (The *Karnamah* of the 11th September, referring to the same subject, says that Indian interests will continue to be sacrificed to British interests until representatives of India are admitted to Parliament.)

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Rafāh-i-Ām* (Sialkot) of the 8th September refers to

The case of the editor
of the *Naiyar-i-Āzam* of
Moradabad.

some of the grounds which were urged by the *Ashrafu-l-Akhdār* in favour of the editor of the *Naiyar-i-Āzam*, complains that the punishment inflicted on him by the Judicial Commissioner of Dehli is too severe, and asks the Panjab Government and the Supreme Government to take his case into consideration. The *Rafāh-i-Ām* also proposes that all native editors should appeal to the Government of India and the Secretary of State on his behalf and to contribute subscriptions to meet the cost. (The *Karnamah* (Lucknow) of the 11th September states that the severe punishment inflicted on the editor of the *Naiyar-i-Āzam* will frighten all native editors and prevent them from conducting their papers with liberty).

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Aftāb-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 11th September says

Medical Practitioners' Bill. that the Bombay Government has sent the draft of a Bill about medical practitioners to the Panjab Government, enquiring whether the latter would like to introduce the Bill into the Panjab. The principal features of the Bill are that native physicians should have the power to realise their fees with the aid of the law and to grant certificates to Government servants in case of illness, &c. Meetings were held by native physicians of Lahore on the 19th and 23rd August to consider the Bill. They are divided in their opinions. Some

physicians are in favour of the Bill, on the ground that it is intended to recognise their rights and to confer many benefits on them. The opponents of the Bill make the following objections to it:—(1) If the Bill were introduced, all physicians would be required to pass an examination. But it would be derogatory to old and respectable physicians to sit side by side with upstarts in the examination-room. (2) If all physicians were empowered to grant certificates to Government servants in case of illness, poor physicians would grant certificates even to those men, who were not really ill, on receipt of bribes. We for one would highly approve of the introduction of the Bill into the Panjab, because it would at all events protect the lives of the people against ignorant physicians who are playing havoc in the interior of the country. As regards the difficulties referred to by the opponents of the Bill, they can be easily removed. The first class physicians, in whom the public have full confidence, may be exempted from the prescribed examination. But we would by no means extend this indulgence indiscriminately to all physicians, as has been suggested in some quarters. Of course no new candidate should be allowed to practise until he has passed the examination. As regards the grant of certificates, only the select few should be empowered to do so. There should be two or three grades of physicians. When a man has passed the examination, he should be placed in the last grade. After he has practised for a certain number of years, he should be promoted to the higher grade, and so on.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Ludhia-

The appointment of a clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office at Gujranwala as Officiating District Inspector of Schools.

na, complains that the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala has appointed Babu Harichand, a clerk in his office, to officiate in the place of the

District Inspector of Schools in Gujranwala, who has taken six months' leave, in utter disregard of the claims of educa-

tional officers for promotion, and states that Munshi Shankar Das, the headmaster of the middle school at Ramnagar, had the best claim for the post.

Circulation,
210 copies.

The article headed "Come and let us drive the English out from India, No. III.," which appeared in the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 30th August, is continued in the issue of the 6th September. The Maulvi was the first to speak. He said that the object of this meeting was to devise some effectual means of freeing the country from British tyranny and oppression, and called upon the persons present to express their opinions on the subject. He was followed by Mirza Qamru-l-din, who delivered an eloquent* speech. The following is an abstract translation of his speech:—Gentlemen, I regard it as a point of great honour that I have an opportunity of addressing such a large and influential assembly. My joy knows no bound when I think of the importance of the subject which is to engage our attention to-day. Our countrymen have long been subject to a foreign yoke and have lost all their spirit and love of freedom. Nothing could be a sign of better times than that men should arise among them who should think of improving their condition. It struck me long ago to prepare a scheme for the amelioration of their condition and to publish it for their benefit. But the severe laws of the foreign oppressors prevented me from carrying out my intentions. Thank God that to-day I have been afforded an opportunity of expressing my sentiments and feelings on the subject in the presence of so many of my countrymen. I do not mean to compare the prosperity and happiness of our fore-fathers to our own poverty and miseries, because such a comparison would give you extreme pain. I shall confine myself merely to a description of our present miserable condition. As soon as Englishmen set foot on the

* The editor has added a foot-note to the effect that Shâdân will give a conclusive answer to this speech.

Indian soil, they began to undermine the power of native states and soon reduced them to the state of old trees whose trunks have been secretly eaten by worms. They committed such acts of injustice in the name of humanity and civilization that even a most unconscientious and cruel tyrant would shudder to think of. Is there any one who can think of the fate of Wajid Ali Shah and Maharaja Dalip Singh without shedding tears? Is there any one who can think of the treatment of the states of Delhi, Mysore, Sindh, Haiderabad, Karnatak, Gwalior, &c., by the English without a feeling of grief? Our hairs stand on end when we remember the treatment which the unfortunate natives received at the hands of Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, &c., of whom Englishmen are proud, but who were really a disgrace to humanity. They sacrificed justice on the altar of selfishness; they were not satisfied with fleecing our countrymen, who are as dumb as a lamb, but also deprived them of their skin and flesh. When Englishmen had destroyed native states, there remained nothing to prevent them from doing what they pleased in this country. Men who are accustomed to subsist on dead bodies devoured freely and fearlessly the dead body, so to speak, of India. Other invaders too had plundered the country, but still all its wealth remained here. But now the "sea animals" are slowly but steadily carrying it across the ocean in their stomachs. We are quite helpless to stop the drain. It would seem that even the sun of wealth, which so long shone on India, is now going to desert her for the West in her adversity and does not care what treatment she is likely to receive from the cruel robbers in whose hands she has fallen. (*To be continued.*)

The same paper contains a picture which has been called the Municipal circus. An Englishman, who is called the district officer, holds a club called "Power," in his right hand and is represented as making a horse, a bear, a monkey and a he-goat perform different feats. These

The District Magistrates and the members of municipal committees.

animals have been called members of the municipal committees.

The same paper of the 13th September, in another article headed "The Gift of the Panjab Government," states that it is a matter of satisfaction that the cover recently received from the Panjab Secretariat contained an important official paper. The paper was a copy of the Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 4th September about the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners. The educated natives must have hailed the Resolution with delight. It recognises their claims to that office. However, as the Panjab is a frontier province, the Government has not overlooked political considerations in framing the rules. We are very thankful to Government for the issue of this Resolution and for the supply of copies of it to the press. But every "gift of the Panjab Government" must have some defect. In order that the "gift" in question should be no exception to the rule, copies of this Resolution were supplied to the Vernacular Press in English.

The same paper publishes a long article about the case of the Begam of Nawab Ghulam Mahbub Subhani of Lahore. She was lately charged by one of her servants with committing an assault. Mr. Kennedy sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and to undergo imprisonment for two months. But the sentence was modified by the Commissioner on appeal. He simply inflicted a fine of Rs. 300 on her. This case should have been made over to an experienced Native or European officer for trial, and not to a young and inexperienced officer like Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy laid great stress on the fact that the accused had previously been fined on one or two occasions on similar charges. But in the first place the previous convictions might have been unjust. Secondly, suppose that she formerly committed an offence, it

does not necessarily follow from this that she was also on this occasion guilty of the offence with which she was charged by her servant. The fact of the matter is that charges are frequently brought against her at the instigation of her Hindu neighbours, with whom her husband is not on good terms. It is well known what they did when he had frequent calls to prayer made at his mosque during the late epidemic at Lahore. Some time ago they bought a house opposite to his mosque and intended to demolish the house and build a temple there, in order to disturb the Musalmans in the offering of their prayers. He secured the house by right of pre-emption and thus prevented the proposed construction of the temple. It is surprising that Mr. Kennedy paid no attention to this matter, even when it was brought to his notice by the defence. The prosecution was conducted by a barrister-at-law, although the plaintiff is a poor man. This circumstance alone should have aroused Mr. Kennedy's suspicion that the plaintiff was assisted by some well-to-do person or persons. Hence it is obvious that the institution of this prosecution originated in a religious quarrel, and it is to be feared that Hindus will continue to harass the Nawab in this way until the quarrel has been settled by the Government. We are afraid that if the feelings of the Musalmans are aroused, the unfortunate scenes of Multan may be re-enacted at Lahore. Sir Charles Aitchison should warn the district officers of Lahore to nip the quarrel in the bud, and should take Mr. Kennedy to task for dishonouring a respectable native lady by his illegal and unwise proceedings.

The same paper contains a picture in which some Musalmans of the Muwahid and Sunni sects are represented as calling each other unbelievers at a mosque in Lahore, and the Government in the shape of an Englishman standing with its hands folded and with a bandage over its eyes. The letter-press is :—

Quarrels between the Musalmans of two sects at Lahore.

The Punch.—We are afraid that these fanatics may come from words to blows.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshéd* (Moradabad) of the 10th September, refers to the conditions to which the powers of the Maharaja of Jaipur are to be subject, and observes that in that case he will be only a nominal ruler. In our opinion he is capable of conducting the administration and should be entrusted with full powers. However, if the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana does not think him competent, his installation itself may be postponed rather than such restrictions be imposed on the exercise of his powers.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 13th September publishes an account of the installation of the Maharaja of Jaipur.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* (Meerut) of the 8th September, in its local news column, states that an influential meeting was held at Meerut on the 8th idem under the auspices of Munshi Kalyan Singh, Deputy Collector, to collect subscriptions for the Agra College. The Collector of Meerut himself attended the meeting and took the chair. Rs. 11,271 was subscribed on the spot.

The same paper says that it would seem that the thefts, robberies, and murders which have constantly occurred at Meerut for some time past were committed by a gang of Afghans. Hari Kishan, sub-inspector of police, who was transferred to Meerut only about fifteen or twenty days ago, recently bravely caught the culprits red-handed. He went to Peshawar and captured five men belonging to the gang there. It is to be hoped that the Government will give him promotion in recognition of his services.

The *Waḡy-i-Ālam* (Ghazipur) of the 11th September, in its local news column, states that an old mosque at Masud-ghát, which was in ruins, has lately been rebuilt with the permission of the Magistrate. The Musalmans inadvertently opened a door in the mosque towards the south and encroached upon a lane, which runs along one side of the mosque, by 18 inches, against the orders of the Magistrate. Neither the city inspector of police nor Mr. Rustomji, who both visited the mosque when it was building, discovered the mistake. Lately a Hindu named Parsotam brought the matter to the notice of the Magistrate. On this the Magistrate paid a visit to the mosque and found that his orders had not been strictly observed. When Maulana Muhammad Amanat-ul-lah lately called upon the Magistrate, the latter spoke to him on the subject, and he at once had the door in question closed. On the morning of Friday a seditious placard was found posted on the wall of the mosque, situated near the police station, stating that the Magistrate had already closed the southern door of the mosque at Masud-ghát and had now issued orders for the demolition of the wall towards the lane in question, and exhorting the Musalmans to combine and resist the execution of the orders of the Magistrate. The said Parsotam made a copy of the placard and made it over to the Magistrate. The Magistrate at once went to the mosque, tore out the placard from the wall and also visited the other mosques, to see whether the placard had been posted anywhere else, but no placard was found at any other place. In the afternoon Munshi Shiva Sahai Singh and Qazi Azimu-l-Haqq, Deputy Collectors, and the Superintendent of Police went to the Municipal Hall and made enquiries as to who was the author of the proclamation. The following considerations lead us to imagine that the author was not a Musalman:—(1) A Musalman would have placed the placard inside the mosque in order that only the Musalmans might see it. (2) A Musalman would have posted the placard also at other mosques,

Circulation,
250 copies.

especially at those where the attendance is larger. (3) The Musalmans know very well that the door of the mosque at Masud-ghat was closed by Maulana Amanat-ul-lah and not by the Magistrate. We should not be surprised if some Hindu posted the placard in order to get the Musalmans into trouble. The author of the placard, whoever he be, deserves severe punishment.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar, ...	Urdu	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali	Sep. 9th	Sep. 10th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Farjad</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Diven Buta Singh,	" 8th & 11th	" 11th & 14th	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Maula Bakhsh ...	" 4th & 15th	" 12th & 16th	196 "
4	<i>Asas-i-Sikandar</i>	Moradshah ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ahmed Bakhsh ...	" 9th	" 15th	76 "
5	<i>Asas-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Dilawar Ali ...	" 8th	" 11th	100 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain	" 12th	" 15th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	" 9th	" 12th	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Awadh Bihari Lal ...	" 8th	" 11th	100 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamanna</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	" 12th	" 16th	125 "
10	<i>Amala-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Fakhra-ud-din ...	" 9th & 12th	" 11th & 14th	84 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rai ...	" 9th & 12th	" 11th & 14th	299 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora ...	Hindi	Weekly ...	Sada Nand ...	" 11th	" 14th	80 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Farjad</i>	Lahore ...	Urdu	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 13th	" 16th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahadur ...	" 14th	" 17th	200 copies.
15	<i>Asrafi-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khafi	" 11th	" 14th	100 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
16	Atalig-i-Hind	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Ali Khan.	1882. Sep. 9th	1882. Sep. 14th	...
17	Bhadrat Bandhu	... Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	8th	12th	125 copies.
18	Benares Gazette	... Benares	Urdu	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	11th	13th	250
19	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,	... Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	9th	"	225
20	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	11th	"	390
21	Dabtru-i-Mulk	... Bhopal,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Ali	9th	14th	250
22	Delhi Punch	... Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fazl-ud-din	6th & 13th	10th & 16th respectively.	210
23	Guldasta-i-Benares,	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Fida Husain	8th	12th	108
24	Harish Chandrika	... Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Dawodar Shastri	For the 2nd fortnight of August.	14th	100
25	Idam	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	Sep. 8th	10th	250
26	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	9th & 13th	12th & 16th respectively.	180
27	Jalwa-i-Tur	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	8th	11th	90
28	Jam-i-Jamshed	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	10th	16th	150
29	Karnamah	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	11th	13th	250
30	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	... Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	"	14th	311
31	Kavya Samachar	... Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Sileo Narain	14th	16th	163
32	Khair Khud-i-Azam	... Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Husain	8th	13th	110
33	Khair Khud-i-Pan- jab.	... Gurgaon- wala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	10th	14th	600

		Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	"	9th & 13th	"	11th & 15th respectively.	440 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
34	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	<i>Lama-i-Nar</i>	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdu-llah	...	3rd	...	11th	50 copies.
36	<i>Laurenre Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mushtaq Ahmad	...	5th	...	15th	209 "
37	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Das	...	8th	...	11th	250 "
38	<i>Mérwar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	...	11th	...	15th	100 "
39	<i>Alash-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	12th	...	13th	175 "
40	<i>Meerut Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karimu-l-din	...	14th	...	16th	...
41	<i>Misir-i-Durkhesan</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	8th	...	15th	180 "
42	<i>Misir-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mubibu-llah	...	"	...	11th	100 "
43	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	...	11th	...	14th	250 "
44	<i>Must-i-Am</i>	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	...	10th	...	12th	200 "
45	<i>Meir Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	...	...	12th	...	15th	...
46	<i>Mums-al-Akham</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	...	10th	...	16th	...
47	<i>Nagur-i-Azim</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjid Ali	...	11th	...	13th	162 "
48	<i>Najma-i-Akbar</i>	Katwah	Ditto	Ditto	Kahu-llah Khan	...	8th	...	10th	150 "
49	<i>Najma-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	...	7th	...	13th	130 "
50	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	...	15th	...	16th	300 "
51	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	...	12th	...	14th	99 "
52	<i>Nar-Afshan</i>	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Kevd. E. M. Wherry	...	14th	...	16th	593 "
53	<i>Nar-i-Badean</i>	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	7th	...	11th	...
54	<i>Naru-i-Abed</i>	Allahabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Roshan Lal	...	Aug. 15th & 15th Sep.	...	16th	131 copies (in- cluding 49 copies taken by Govt.)
55	<i>Nusrat-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	...	Sep. 8th	...	15th	180 copies.
56	<i>Oudh Akbar</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	" 11th to 16th	...	11th to 16th respectively.	620 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1882.	1882.	
57	Oudh Punch	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Sejjed Husain	Sep. 12th	Sep. 15th	524 copies.
58	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	Aug. 30th & 2nd Sep.	" 10th	300
59	Panjabi Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firoz-ul-Din	Sep. 6th	" 13th	130
60	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 11th	" 14th	300
61	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakina- dan.	"	" 11th	350
62	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 12th	" 15th	70
63	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 11th & 14th	" 12th & 16th respectively.	430
64	Rafah-i-A'm	Sialkot	Ditto	Weekly	Diwan Chand	" 8th	" 11th	700
65	Ratan Prekash	Batlam	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haqq.	" 7th	" 15th	"
66	Reformer	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Navin Chander Rai,	" 11th	" 14th	750
67	Rikhi Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narayan	" 8th	" 11th	140
68	Riyazu'l-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	" 10th	" 13th	250
69	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfa-l-din	" 9th	" 12th	112
70	Sadiq-i-Akhbar	Bahawal- pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	" 7th	" 10th	400
71	Sadma-i-Akhbar	Budann	Ditto	Daily	Tamwar Hussain	" 6th to 11th	" 13th	184
72	Shah-i-Oudh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	"	" 3th	" 13th	"

73	<i>Shula-i-Tur</i>	..	Cawnpore,	Ditto	..	Ditto	..	Muhammad Ibrá- hím.	"	12th	...	"	15th	...	175	"
74	<i>Tahath</i>	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ráhat Ali Khán	..	"	2nd & 9th	"	"	...	...	...
75	<i>Urej-i-Muhammadi...</i>	...	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	..	"	2nd & 9th	"	13th	...	...	...
76	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	Sialkot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Gyán Chand	...	"	4th to 11th	"	14th	...	1,100	"
77	<i>Waqtia-i-Álam</i>	...	Ghászipur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Siráj-u-din Ahmad,	...	"	11th	"	"	...	250	"

ALLAHABAD, }
The 21st September, 1882. }

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

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